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	Polish-occupied Germany EURITE LINE PORT N	25X1A
TOPE STATE OF STATE	Folish : a Soviet Troops in Stolp	
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PAGES	2 ENCLOSURES (NO. & TYPE)	
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1. Prior to December 1950, Polish tank troops were quartered in the barracks installation in Stolp (P 55/N 08), on the north side of the road to Cumbin (P 55/N 08), built prior to World War II. The installation consisted of six four-story brick buildings of equal size and several stable-type buildings which were used as tank sheds. Source who came into contact with the soldiers thought that the unit was a tank regiment which, at the time of the 1950 May parade, seemed to be organized into two battalions. During the parade, the leading tank flew a rectangular, embroidered standard bearing an inscription and the figure 9. The tank troops were usually seen wearing blue coverells. On duty, they were black padded caps which they said come from the U.S.C.R. These caps were adapted to be worn with radio telephone sets. At the flay parade, only T-34 tanks with the Polish engle marking were seen. Some tanks were marked with white lines which source believed indicated the number of enemy weapons destroyed during the war. Source did not know whether the barracks installation also quartered infantry units. (1)

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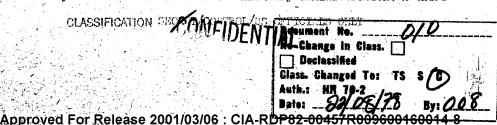
The barracks installation on the south side of former Eluccherstrasse, on the southeastern edge of Stelp, was occupied by Polish troops. (2) A Polish ration supply depot was lecated in the eastern section of the installation. A Telish motorized unit, which source referred to as a motorized infantry buttalion, was quartered in the western section. At the May parade, this unit fullowed directly behind the tank regiment. The soldiers of the infantry unit were visor-type caps with red bands.

Spare parts to soldiers of this unit, saw truck-drawn AT guns and mortars and personnel carriers of various types in the barracks yard. Primarily three-axke Etudebaker trucks were seen prior to the summer of 1950 when they were replaced by Soviet ZIS trucks and two-axle CAZ trucks with seats for personnel. Polish soldiers said that the new vehicles had cil radiators (Oelkushler), air-injection (Luftgeblaese) and preheating devices (Vorwaerm-geract) for wintertime. They also said that the unit had received new weapons in the summer of 1950.

3. The opposite barracks installation on the north side of former Bluecherstrasse still quartered Soviet troops at the end of 1950. One fuilding of the installation housed a Soviet administrative headquarters and another a tractor repairshop where tractors and other agricultural implements were repaired by Soviet soldiers. Soviet soldiers said that the farm machinery was employed exclusively at kolkhozes under Soviet military administration. A third

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building quartered Soviet military personnel. (3)

Prior to December 1950, the Polish Militia school, abbreviated C.W.H.O., was located in the former high school and the adjoining reconstructed residential quarter on the east bank of the Stelpe River, Lieutenant Colonel Ribitzki, (fnu), had been school commandant since 1948, and Captain levastan, (fnu), political officer. The school conducted continual train-ing courses, each encompassing about 400 officers up to the rank of senior libutement and about 600 NCOs and Et. The trainees were organized into 10 companies. "ilitia officers ranking up to major functioned as instructors. The trainees were between 20 and 30 years old. They were blue, arry-style uniforms and visor-type caps and, on duty, steel helmets. The motor pool of the school was equipped with 3 Studebaker trucks, 2 Willys Jeeps, 2 American sedans, and 2 motorcycles. The motor vehicles were issued from marsaw. Source has of opinion that the school was assigned directly to the linistry of the Interior (eic) in Warsow, from whence a police general repeatedly came for inspection. According to the trainees, officers from Lodz (Q 52/0 93) were also present at the graduation examinations. In addition to technical police training and political indoctrination, training included close combat and street fighting. For this purpose, brick walls, small houses with windows, and ditches had been constructed in the barracks yard. Source observed training with submachine guns, rifles, and live hand grenades. (4)

Comments. 25X1A the Moue Kaserne in Stelp on the north side of the road to Cumbin, was previously reported to have been occupied by rolish tank troops. . Though the 9th Tank Rogt is carried in Stolp, it is doubted rical designation of the unit should be shown in clear on the standard of the regiment. Polish infantry has been previously reported to be quartered in the eastern section of that barracks installation.

Probably the Bluecher Kaserne on the south side of Bluecherstrasse. Its occupation has not been determined.

Probably the Packensen Kaserno and the Jaeger Kaserne Soviet administrative units in February 1951.

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The training center of the MO (Militia) in the Schule was last confirmed in March 1951. The of from Lodg probably came from the 110 school waich is carried there. See the former Lessing . The officers 25X1A 25X1A